

**YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.**

**TOPICS SURE TO INTEREST AND INSTRUCT YOUTHFUL MINDS.**

**A Story of Two Willy Wolves Who Displayed Great Sagacity in Their Efforts to Save Their Seven Little Cubs from Destruction.**

One day a farmer in Illinois discovered seven wolf cubs snugly ensconced in a large hollow log. They were very young, therefore he knew the parents were not far away. Being resolved to secure the old couple as well as their progeny, the farmer dug a hole at the open end of the log, placed a trap in it and covered it with earth.



**WILLY WOLVES.**

Now it is well known that wolves, when caught in a trap, will gnaw off their own feet in order to escape, therefore the farmer kept watch in the neighborhood with some dogs.

Presently the dogs grow uneasy and then gave chase to a large male wolf who had approached the log, though carefully avoiding the trap. After a time the dogs returned, having apparently lost the scent.

Next morning, upon examining the log, the trap was found un sprung and intact, but a hole had been scraped in the side of the log, and all the little wolves carried away. This was doubtless the work of the mother wolf, who had occupied herself thus while her sagacious partner was throwing dust, so to speak, in the eyes of the farmer and his dogs.

However, the sagacity of the parents did not save the lives of their little ones, for the seven little wolves were discovered about a mile away, snugly settled under a heap of leaves. Of course they were all taken and destroyed.

**Education Thrown Away.**

There was a magpie went to school,  
He learned to read and write by rule;  
His master taught

How to be ought  
That nought times nought is nought  
That nothing from nothing leaves nothing at all,  
And nothing plus nothing is smaller than small.

Addition, subtraction and multiplication,  
While he was at school were his whole occupation;  
But, ah, ever since,  
His every action,

Would seem to evince  
His preferring subtraction!

**POWERSHIP.**  
I've heard, since those last lines were penned,  
The magpie's mind untruly ended,  
Caught in a most outrageous theft,  
He was of life at once bereft—  
His head cut off with prompt decision,  
He learned a sum in short division.

**Shoe Buckles.**

Shoe buckles are said to have been first worn in England at the close of the Seventeenth century. They were adopted by fashionable young men, but were much disliked by their elders. In 1693 the clergy and others denounced these ornaments, but in spite of their opposition, the buckles held their ground and were worn for nearly 100 years. At the end of that period the old fashioned shoe strings were restored to favor. This threw the buckle makers out of employment, and they implored the Prince of Wales to take pity on them. He kindly listened to their petition and forbade any member of his household from appearing in shoes tied with strings. But his attempt to struggle with fashion proved ineffectual, and the buckle makers were forced to find other means of gaining a livelihood.

**Glass Made from Paper.**

Paper window glass is now an assured fact, says Golden Days. A window pane is made of white paper, manufactured from cotton or linen, and modified by chemical action. Afterward the paper is dipped into a preparation of camphor and alcohol, which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be molded and cut into remarkably tough sheets, entirely transparent, and it can be dyed with almost any of the aniline colors, the result being a transparent sheet, showing far more vivid hues than the best glass exhibits.

**All About Rice.**

Rice is one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of all grains, supplying the principal food of nearly one-third of the human race. It is grown in vast quantities in India, China and other southeastern portions of Asia, Japan, Egypt and the southern part of the United States. In Europe, too, it is cultivated on the plains of Lombardy and in Spain. In our country it was first grown near Charleston, S. C., but now its cultivation is common in most of the southern states, and of late years Louisiana has been the great rice state.



**RICE PLANTATION.**

Our cut shows a Louisiana rice plantation. Rice requires a moist soil, sometimes flooded. In Louisiana it is grown on low lands, subject to overflow from the river. The water is conveyed by ditches, and alternately turned off and turned on as the condition of the plant requires. When mature the water is finally drained off and the grain is cut and left to dry. Then it is thrashed, winnowed and placed in sacks ready for mill or market. Warmth like that of tropical and subtropical countries is necessary for the growth of the rice plant, together with much moisture, and the dank rice swamps are productive of fevers and general unhealthfulness.

**Cry B-b-y April.**  
Cry baby April comes along,  
You never can tell whether  
She's going to smile  
Or cry awhile—  
She has such funny weather.

**THE CURIOSITY SHOP.**

**The Bell That "Tells the Knell of Parting Day."**

The curfew is said to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror. By that monarch it was ordained, under severe penalties, when the curfew bell rang 8 o'clock in the evening all lights and fires should be extinguished. There are those who hold that this was merely the enforcing of an existing and very common police regulation to that effect. The absolute prohibition of lights after the ringing of the curfew bell was abolished by Henry I, in the year 1100, but the practice of tolling a bell at a fixed hour in the evening was continued, and this, which is still extant in some places, is a survival of the curfew of medieval times. At first the common hour was 7 o'clock, then it was gradually advanced to 8, and in some places to 9 o'clock; indeed, in Scotland, 10 o'clock was not an unusual hour. The curfew was a regulation most useful in those early days, when it was the custom to place the fire in a hole in the middle of the floor, under an opening in the roof, to allow the escape of the smoke. When the family retired for the night, the fire was extinguished by covering it up; hence the term *couverfeau*, or curfew. The regulation was also serviceable in obliging the women to keep in their houses, and thus preventing night brawls in the street. It is believed there is no historical authority for the popular tradition that the severity exhibited by the Conqueror, in enforcing obedience to the curfew, was most particularly designed to prevent the English from assembling in secret to plan schemes of rebellion against their Norman lords.

**Anno Domini.**

The common era does not date from the birth of Christ. The Christian era was invented by Dionysius Exiguus (Dionysius the little, so called either on account of his humility or his small stature), an abbot of the Sixth century. He placed the birth of Christ in the fourth year of the 194 Olympiad, 753 years from the founding of Rome. This is now generally admitted to be four years too late; but the intentions of Dionysius were good, and the discrepancy is of no practical importance. Dionysius made the 25th of March (Lady Day—the day of the conception of Christ) the first day of his year. We have changed that, but adopted his reckoning in other respects. The Dionysian era was adopted almost at once in Rome by the pope in the Eleventh century, and its New Year's Day changed from March 25 to Jan. 1, and itself rechristened the Christian era by the western world at different dates from 1584 to 1752. Caesar introduced the present system of leap year, and Gregory XIII in 1582 improved it to its present form.

**Imports and Exports.**

The total imports to the United States, including specie, exceeded the total exports last year by \$369,658. The amounts were respectively \$752,400,500 and \$752,180,902. The last year previous to this when the imports were in excess was 1875, when the exports were \$497,088,490, and the imports exceeded this sum by \$56,528,651. The greatest excess of exports over imports between these years was in 1879, when the exports were \$735,436,882, and the imports were \$269,363,107 less than this sum.

**No Change of Pay.**

The constitution of the United States (Art. 2, sec. 1) provides that the compensation of the president shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. No provision is made against altering the salaries of the members of the senate or house of representatives, who are the only other elected officials in the United States government.

**Five Big Towns.**

The population of the five largest cities of the world is: London, 3,822,441; Paris, 2,300,023; Canton, 1,500,000; Berlin, 1,315,297; New York, 1,306,577. If that cluster of people on and about Manhattan Island be taken into consideration, New York's population would figure over 2,500,000, and would be the second largest city in the world.

**Niagara's Bridges.**

A slight suspension bridge was built at Niagara falls in 1818 and removed in 1854. A new suspension bridge, then the finest in the world, having a span of 821 feet, was completed in 1855. The great suspension bridge across Niagara river, from Niagara falls to Clifton, Canada, was opened in 1869.

**Greek and Latin Churches.**

The eastern (Greek) and western (Latin) churches separated, owing to the excommunication of the Emperor Leo by Pope Gregory II, in 726. The churches were reunited at the council of Lyons, 1274, but again separated in 1277.

**Defender of the Faith.**

Henry VIII was the first of the English kings who bore the title of "Defender of the Faith." This he obtained in 1521 from the Pope, Leo X, in return for his having written against Luther a Latin treatise on the Seven Sacraments.

**Greeley's Candidate.**

Horace Greeley was first nominated for president by the Liberal Republicans, who opposed Grant. He was subsequently nominated by the national Democratic convention in Baltimore.

**It Began with Glass Cups.**

The first glass cups came from Venice during the sixteenth century, and from that time on society began to lose many of its primitive ways, and became in a sense more refined.

**Burning Glasses.**

The power of burning glasses and of concave mirrors was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burned a fleet in the harbor of Syracuse, 214 B. C.

**Gown or Frock?**

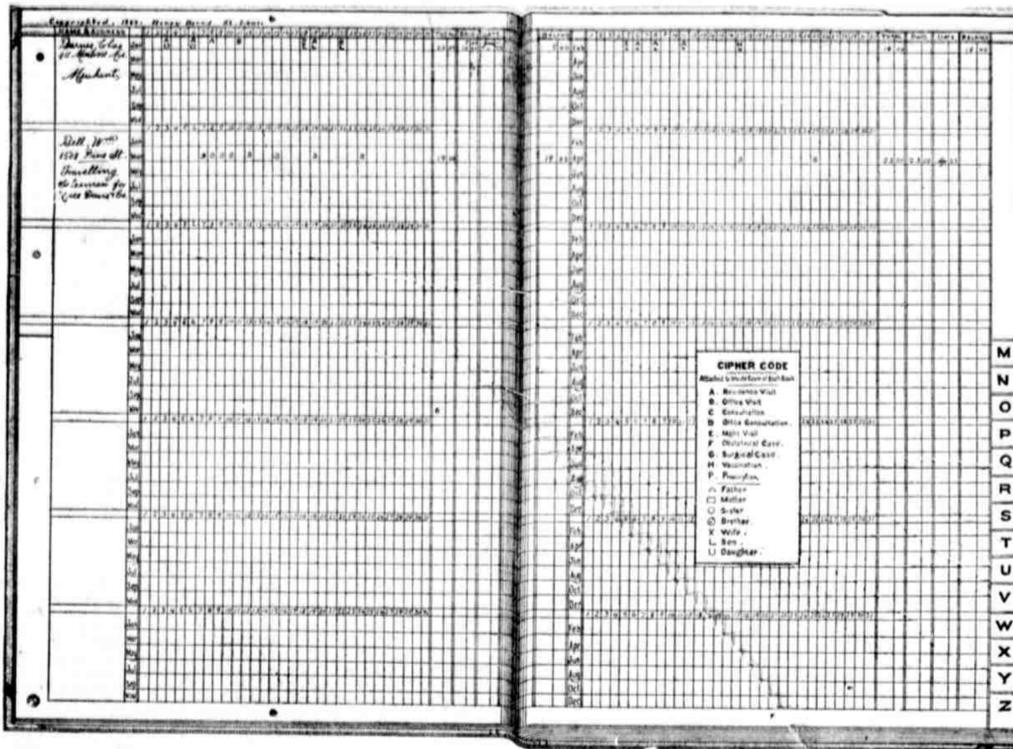
The word "gown" is defined as "the ordinary dress of a woman," and the word "frock" as a loose gown, open behind, worn by women and children.

**A Club House for Coachmen.**

A new club has recently been opened at Chelsea, London, under the patronage of Lord Cadogan. It is called the Stable club, and is intended for the benefit of the grooms, coachmen and stablemen whose former only place of resort was the "public house" at the corner. The idea belongs to Rev. Prebendary Lyton. Chelsea has been rebuilt for the rich and they have brought with them their horses and the attendants upon their horses. So Mr. Lyton conceived the idea of a place where these men might meet and enjoy their spare time quietly and rationally. The experiment is a very promising one. Already the membership numbers several hundred, and the club house, which is brightly lighted, well fitted up, and supplied with plenty of books, periodicals, and a fair kitchen, is likely to be the passing resting place of many a budding Sam Weller.—New York Press.

**A BOON TO PHYSICIANS.**

**Bernd's Physician Office Register**



The above cut shows Register open. The book is prepared with especial reference to improving the system of recording calls, visits, etc. It is comprehensive, and as a labor saving method of keeping accounts, will at once commend itself to every Physician in the land. Your attention is called to the fact that the account against a patient for an ENTIRE YEAR is contained within a space three inches in width.

This book is 12x17 inches; contains 100 pages; each page divided into 7 spaces, thus providing for 700 accounts, contains a condensed cash account showing (on one page) cash receipts for both "regular" and "transient" patients for each day in the year, besides 4 additional ruled pages for memoranda, such as "the address of nurses, future engagements" "private consultations," etc., etc. The book is alphabetically indexed on linen tabs, substantially bound Russia back and corners, cloth sides, spring back, and nicely finished.

**Prices, 700 Account Office Register, \$5.00. 1400 Account Office Register, \$8.00**

**BERND'S POCKET REGISTER.**

Its Advantages are as Follows:

- 1st. No Posting—No Transferring—No Indexing.
- 2d. One Writing of Patient's name for entire year.
- 3d. It enables you to keep the run of your accounts without referring to auxiliary books.
- 4th. Can be commenced at any time during the year.
- 5th. The price is far below the cost of keeping accounts in the old style, viz: Visiting List, Journal and Ledger—this book combining all three.

This cut shows book open, with example similar to that shown above. Cipher code is embossed in gilt on inside of cover. The Register when closed is 4x7 inches, convenient size to carry in pocket.

The lines of the short leaf are adjusted to the long. When the short leaf is turned to the right, the first half year is visible. The book is Gilt Edged, bound in Black Seal—flexible—with inside pocket and elastic tablet. Contains condensed cash account, showing at a glance Receipts from Regular and Transient Patients for entire year—besides eight Memorandum Pages, Pencil and Holder, and is closed by a Silk Elastic Band.

**Extracts from a Few of the Many Letters Received,**

- I am gratified to say that for the first time in long years of practice, I am able to keep my accounts without having to suffer the drudgery of cumbersome book-keeping.—Dr. H. Tuholke, St. Louis.
- It is just the thing I want.—Dr. G. Swan, Hartford, Connecticut.
- The book is a treasure to any busy Doctor, it saves an amount of tedious work at the end of the month which is particularly agreeable.—Dr. E. A. Chapoton, Detroit, Michigan.
- I have lost enough this A. M. to pay for the book, having to make out an account in haste.—Dr. Jno. Boardman, Buffalo, N.Y.
- It is by far the most complete work of its kind I have ever met with—shall take pleasure in recommending it to my friends in the profession.—Dr. S. H. Chester, Kansas City, Missouri.
- I regard it as the only Register in use adapted to the Physician's requirements.—Dr. J. T. Kent, St. Louis, Missouri.
- For the past fifteen years I have used several kinds of Registers, all very good, but none beginning to compare with that purchased from you.—Dr. W. C. Barker, Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.
- I have found it useful and exceedingly convenient.—Dr. Benj. T. Shinnwell, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- I must congratulate you on the introduction of such a perfect method—every member of the profession should extend to you their appreciation by adopting the same.—Dr. Wm. Bird, Chester, Pennsylvania.
- I would not do without it for fifty dollars a year.—L. W. Clark, Rushville, Illinois.

**PRICES, 300 Account Pocket Register, \$3.00. 440 Account Pocket Register, 4.00.**

**WESSEL & DOBBINS,**  
Western Agents,  
**LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.**

**New Burr Block.**

SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF ALTERNATE LONG AND SHORT LEAVES

